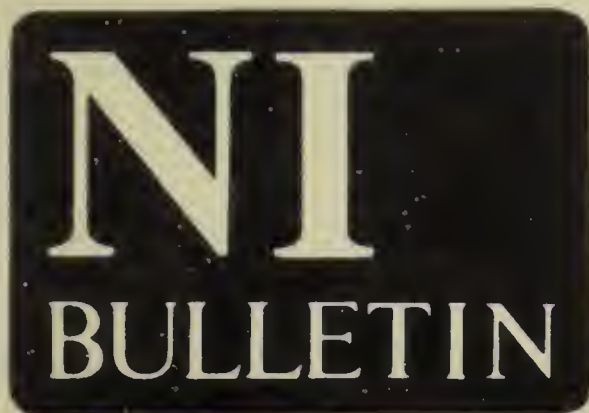


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INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

October 1985 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by December 1, 1985, their membership will become effective on that date.

- 2132 Wm. David Mullins, P. O. Box 17571, Nashville, Tenn. 37217
2133 Mr. Patrick Finn, Spink & Son Ltd., 5-7 King St., London SW1Y 6QS, England
2134-MT Kenneth G. Conley, P. O. Box 21, Springfield, Mass. 01101
(Ancients, Greek Relating to the Sun Cult)
2135 Hugh H. Saum III, 5223 Whittier Oaks, Friendswood, TX 77546

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

With the exception of a very sizeable donation by Don Kleckner of books which helped us duplicate those already on our shelves the Library did not receive any new books to list this month. We are, however, in the process of purchasing the two volume series by Ferraro Vas, *Nummaria Medieval Portuguesa 1128-1383*, which should be available for loan by the time this report appears in the *BULLETIN*.

BOOK NEWS & REVIEWS EDITOR RESIGNS

With regret we received the resignation recently from our Book News & Reviews Editor, George Dunn. George was extremely hesitant to leave the post inasmuch as he enjoyed the challenge, but personal demands and occupational demands just did not leave him enough time to perform the necessary duties each month.

Your editor would be pleased to hear from interested persons who might be available to fill this important position. In the meantime, please send all information on books to the editor at 2813 - 57th St., Lubbock, TX 79413.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MEMBERSHIP FROM YOUR EDITOR

As most of you are aware, an insert in the May, 1985 *BULLETIN* stated that I must relinquish my duties sometime in late 1985 due to increasing business responsibilities. The responsibility of being your editor demands 40 and more hours work each month and when you are devoting 60 or more hours per week in your business responsibilities, it does not leave much time, let alone any time for personal involvements outside of the NI duties. The situation has not changed, but in response to the insert we have had a few members volunteer to share the load.

The insert brought in two responses from members interested in being your editor, but one changed his mind and the other withdrew his name from consideration for reasons beyond my personal control.

As a result of what has happened in the past five months, and in view of the fact we have no single person interested in the editor job, I have decided to "hang in there" with the help of these additional volunteer helpers, plus the always valuable help of our Article Editor, Fred Drost.

One matter needs to be addressed, however. I realize that the final product of each month's issue of the *NI BULLETIN* is my responsibility, disregarding how much help I receive from the most welcome volunteers. I will have to be depending on several people to assure the quality, accuracy, etc. of material published. I, personally, will not have the time to check every detail of editing, accuracy, grammar, and most important, proof-reading for printer-ready copy. Everyone working with the *NI BULLETIN* is human and therefore prone to occasionally let a mistake or typographical error slip past us. In these respects, when we do make a mistake please be considerate and, where necessary, call it to our attention so we can print a correction, but do not write us in the manner that we have done one of the seven deadly sins of editing (yes, we have received letters of this type).

Now that I have that off my chest, let's all band together and continue to publish one of the finest numismatic publications in the world.

Marvin L. Fraley,
Editor, *NI BULLETIN*

INFORMATION, Please!



Pictured here as a 1759 Colonial Mexican 2 Reales (enlarged) with a counterstamp of an eagle with upraised wings standing on a tower. The counterstamp is apparently unpublished. According to the dealer from whom the coin was obtained, the original ticket is now lost, but the coin was purchased by a collector from Wayne Raymond in 1933 for \$20.00. The counterstamp was attributed to Havana, Cuba by Raymond at that time, but it is now thought to be of Mexican origin and has been tentatively attributed to supporters of Augustin Iturbide. Coin is AVF, c/w sharp XF. Any information or educated speculation is eagerly

solicited and will be most gratefully received. Photo by ANACS, coin #F-5995-R. (Information should be sent to the editor or George Dunn, P. O. Box 23, Station "C", Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6J 3M7.

NAPOLEONIC MEDALS: THE FIVE BATTLES

David Block, Gainesville, Florida, NI #894

The series of commemorative medals issued by Napoleon had its roots in antiquity, but although the Romans certainly made medals as distinct from coins, it seems that modern medals date only from the Renaissance, beginning with the large, cast portrait medals produced in Italy by Pisano and a few other sculptors in bronze. These Italian medals were easily copied; all that was necessary was to make moulds from a medal and to cast new copies from the moulds. Due, however, to the properties of bronze, the new medals were slightly smaller than the originals. And with the passage of decades or centuries, new moulds were made from the reduced-size medals, resulting in ever smaller copies.

Medals cast in sand moulds have a rough and unpleasant surface, so the Renaissance medals were normally engraved and polished to give them a finished appearance. This handiwork made each medal different from its brothers, sometimes making it possible to identify the family tree of a late example. It is cheap and easy to produce cast copies of an object. A cast Renaissance medal may actually have been made yesterday and chemically treated overnight to make it appear centuries old. It may be that considerations such as these led the French to begin striking medals from steel dies rather than casting them from moulds. The development of large and powerful presses made it possible; the marginal cost of producing the medals made them an attractive form of glorification and propaganda.

The golden age of struck medals was that of Louis XIV. Louis' continuous wars offered many subjects for medals, and the craftsmen who had perfected their technique under his predecessors had produced a mint which could do justice to the expectations of the artists. The result was a series of more than five hundred medals, six or seven for each year of his reign. This series is unique in its length.

The runner-up in the medals sweepstakes is Napoleon. Striking medals at a rate of eight or nine a year, he would have beaten Louis' record if he had reigned as long. Waterloo put an end to his official series. It is perhaps true that the catalog of Napoleonic medals by Bramsen contains more medals than that of the medals of any other individual, but Bramsen includes medals from Austria, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Russia as well as France, and some of the medals he lists, such as #1246, apparently celebrating the transfer of the Royal Military College to Sandhurst, have only a tenuous connection with Napoleon.

The series of Napoleonic medals can be limited to those medals produced by Napoleon's mints in Paris and Milan, giving the collector a more limited objective than if he were to attempt to obtain everything in Bramsen. The difficulties usual to any collecting field will still occur, but at least it won't be necessary to buy such things as a relatively modern

French copy of an English copy of a medal never produced by Napoleon's mint, the notorious "Invasion of England". This scheme of collecting would omit the Mudie series from England and the Tolstoi series from Russia, as well as later productions from the French Mint and from the world in general, but of course the individual collector collects as his fancy suggests anyway, in spite of the dictates of scholars such as Bramsen who felt compelled to construct rigid rules for inclusion or exclusion.

THE FIRST NAPOLEONIC MEDALS

Napoleonic medals had their proper beginning in Italy in 1797. General Bonaparte and his wife Josephine held court at the Royal Palace of Milan during the summer of 1797. Napoleon was acting as proconsul for France, organizing the government of northern Italy. The main salon of the palace included in its mural decoration four chiaroscuro pictures painted by Andre Appiani, allegories of four battles won by the French in the recent Italian Campaign. Someone decided that these paintings should be immortalized in bronze; there seems to be no record of whose idea it was. Napoleon ordered the medals to be made at the Milan Mint.

The Constitution of the year III has an interesting provision to guard against the government's overthrow by the military: the Councils were limited in the praise they might give for military victories to stating that such and such an army deserved well of the republic. This highest praise they might give was voted five times to General Bonaparte's army, and the four Appiani pictures were used for medalllic illustrations of four of the events so honored. While the four medals were prepared it was decided to add a fifth medal for the fifth honored battle, the Battle of Lodi. The four medals were engraved by Charles Lavy, engraver at the Milan Mint. All five medals were produced with an edge inscription, "BONAPARTE GENERAL EN CHEF" in raised letters.

Production of the medals had been begun by November. In that month Napoleon sent a medal to Monge, as is shown by his letter of 11 November 1797:

"Headquarters, Milan, 21 brumaire an VI.

To Citizen Monge

I have received, citizen, your letter of 11 brumaire. I read with pleasure your fine speech (upon handing the Directorate the Treaty of Campo Formio) and thank you for it.

I hope that I shall see you at Rastadt with General Berthier. If you should not be able to join us, I will answer your letter from that city...

P.S. I am sending you a medal struck in Milan."

While it is not positive that this was one of the five battle medals, the timing and the fact that Monge was a member of Napoleon's Commission of Sciences and Arts in Italy strongly suggests that Monge had a hand in planning these medals and that this was one of the first struck.

The general history of the Five Battles may be concluded in a few words.

Napoleon left Milan for Rastadt, then posted to Paris to arrange his Egyptian Campaign. He sailed from Toulon on about 19 May 1798, not to return from Egypt until 9 October 1799. During his absence northern Italy was recaptured from the French by the Austrians and Russians. Before Milan fell to them, the hubs for the four medals engraved by Lavy were taken to Paris, where they were used to prepare new dies for the Paris Mint issue of the four battles. The edge inscription was not used for them, and there was no hub to use for dies for the Lodi medal, since Salwirck had engraved that die directly.

Accordingly, Henin lists three varieties for the Lavy medals and only two for the second; the Milan specimens may lack the edge inscription.

1. Henin 732. Milan Mint, with edge inscription.
Henin 733. Milan Mint, no edge inscription.
Henin 734. Paris Mint.
2. Henin 736. Milan Mint, with edge inscription.
Henin 737. Milan Mint, no edge inscription.
3. Henin 742. Milan Mint, with edge inscription.
Henin 743. Milan Mint, no edge inscription.
Henin 744. Paris Mint.
4. Henin 783. Milan Mint, with edge inscription.
Henin 784. Milan Mint, no edge inscription.
Henin 785. Paris Mint.
5. Henin 786. Milan Mint, with edge inscription.
Henin 787. Milan Mint, no edge inscription.
Henin 788. Paris Mint.

THE FIRST BATTLE

The first medal celebrates the Battle of Millesimo and the Combat at Dego. This fighting took place on the 14th and 15th of April, 1796.



The medal depicts a nude hero clubbing a seven-headed hydra, Hercules at one of his labors. The legend reads BATAILLE DE MILLESIMO. COMBAT DE DEGO. The reverse reads LE PEUPLE FRANCAIS A L'ARMÉE D'ITALIE. LOI DU 6 FLOREAL AN 4me DE LA REP.

The fierce fighting of these two days resulted in separating Napoleon's

two enemies, the Savoyards and the Austrians, from each other. The French army entered the plains of north Italy. French casualties included three generals and one adjutant general; one Austrian general was captured. The Savoyards were helpless without Austrian support and soon surrendered; the Austrians retreated to Milan.

In a letter of 17 April 1796 Salicetti, supposed to be a government watchdog over Napoleon, wrote to Carnot, the Director in charge of war: "I am writing these few lines to let you know that the Piedmont army has evacuated the fort at Ceva as well as the town. Our troops are there now. They left only five or six hundred men in the fort, who will not hold out long."

From the beginning, reports sent back to Paris by Napoleon were published in *Le Moniteur Universelle*, keeping the French people informed of his successes. The first accounts of his astonishing victories in north Italy aroused such scepticism that on one occasion the newspaper published three supposedly independent reports about the same actions, one by Napoleon, one by the government watchdog, and one by a subordinate general, in an obvious effort to show that the news from Italy was not just propaganda.

THE SECOND MEDAL

The second medal celebrates three actions during May, the crossings of the rivers Po, Adda and Mincio.



The medal shows a general on horseback leading his troops across a bridge in the face of the enemy. This is the Battle of Lodi. There are French sharpshooters in the river below the bridge, along with a bearded man personifying the river. The legend reads PASSAGE DU PO, DE L'ADDA ET DU MINCIO, with the reverse reading A L'ARMÉE D'ITALIE LA PATRIE RECONNAISSANTE, LOI DU 24 PRAIRIAL AN 4me REP. After the surrender of the Savoyards, Napoleon advanced eastward, south of Milan, threatening to cut the Austrian communications with Vienna. This forced the Austrian Army to retreat to north-eastern Italy. The dramatic crossing of the Adda at Lodi won the admiration of Napoleon's soldiers and enthusiastic support from France. It may be difficult today to comprehend the devotion which Napoleon inspired both in his soldiers and in the French people in general. Although the popular conception was that Napoleon led his soldiers in person (and the medallist may have intended the leading

general to represent Napoleon), Napoleon's report to the Directors told how it was:

"I had thought that crossing the Po would be the most audacious operation of the campaign, just as the Battle of Millesimo had the liveliest action, but I have to give you the account of the Battle of Lody. Headquarters arrived at Casal on the twenty first at three in the morning; at nine our advance guard met the enemy defending the approaches to Lody. I immediately ordered all the cavalry to mount their horses, with four pieces of light artillery which had arrived and were being drawn by coach horses belonging to the lords of Plaisance. The division of General Augereau, which had slept at Borghetto, and that of General Massena, which had slept at Casal, began to march. Meanwhile, the advance guard had overcome the outposts of the enemy and siezed a cannon. We swept into Lody, pursuing the enemy, who had already crossed the bridge over the Adda. Beaulieu had all his army arranged for battle; thirty cannon covered the bridge. I had all my artillery set up in batteries. The cannon fire was very lively for several hours. As soon as the army arrived it formed a close order column, the Second Battalion of Carabiniers at its head, followed by all the battalions of grenadiers, charging to cries of 'Vive la Republique!'. They were on a bridge two hundred yards long; the enemy fire was terrible. The head of the column even appeared to hesitate. One moment's hesitation would have lost everything; General Berthier, Massena, Cervoni, Dallemagne, Brigadier Lasne and Battalion Leader Dupat realized this. They pushed themselves to the head and decided an outcome still in the balance... If we lost only a few troops, we owe it to executing the operation promptly and to the sudden effect produced upon the enemy by the mass and redoubtable fire of that intrepid column."

What Napoleon defeated at Lodi was only Beaulieu's rear guard; the Austrians were retreating to the line of the Mincio River.

Napoleon's report of the sequel to Lodi was published in *Le Moniteur* of June 12, 1796:

"After the Battle of Lody, Beaulieu crossed the Aglio and the Mincio; his right wing reached the Lake of Garda and his left the city of Mantua. He had batteries all along that line to prevent our crossing the Mincio.

Headquarters arrived at Brescia on the ninth, and I ordered Division General Kilmaine to take 1500 cavalry and eight battalions of grenadiers to Desinzano. I ordered General Rusca to take a half-brigade of light infantry to Salo. It was a question of making General Beaulieu believe that I wanted to turn his flank above the lake, to prevent his retreat to the Tyrol by way of Riva. I held all the divisions of the army back so that the right, by which I really meant to attack, was a day and a half from the enemy. I put it behind the River Chemisa, where it seemed to be on the defensive, while General Kilmaine went up to the gates of Peschiera and had daily skirmishes with the advanced posts of the enemy, in one of which the Austrian General Lieptay was killed.

On the tenth General Augereau's division replaced at Desinzano that

of General Kilmaine. General Kilmaine fell back to Lonado and reached Castiglione that night. General Massena was at Mont-Chiaro and General Serrurier at Montze. At two hours after midnight every division was set into motion, all directing their march on Borghetto, where I had decided to cross the Mincio. The enemy's advance guard, which amounted to three or four thousand troops and eighteen hundred horses, defended the approaches to Borghetto. Our cavalry, flanked by our carabiniers and our grenadiers in battle ranks,... charged very bravely, put the enemy cavalry to flight, and took a cannon from them. The enemy hurried to cross the bridge and cut it; the light artillery immediately began a cannonade. While the bridge was with difficulty being repaired under the fire of the enemy batteries, fifty impatient grenadiers jumped into the water, holding their muskets above their head because the water was up to their chins. General Cardanne, grenadier in height and in courage, was at their head. The enemy soldiers thought they were looking at the terrible column of the Bridge of Lody again; those in front took to their heels; the bridge was then easily repaired, and in an instant our grenadiers crossed the Mincio and seized Valeggio, head-quarters of Beaulieu, who had just evacuated it. Yet the enemy, although staggered and partly in flight, was ranged in battle between Valeggio and Villa Franca. We were careful not to pursue them; they seemed to rally and take confidence, and their batteries were multiplying and nearing us; that was exactly what I wanted. I could hardly restrain the impatience or, to put it better, the fury of the grenadiers.

While that was happening, General Augereau's division crossed; it had been ordered to follow the Mincio straight to Peschiera, to surround that fort, and to cut the enemy off from the gorges of the Tyrol; Beaulieu and the debris of his army would find themselves without any retreat.

To prevent the enemy from seeing General Augereau's movements I had the village of Voleggio cannoned vigorously, but the enemy were informed by their cavalry patrols of General Augereau's movements and immediately set out to reach the highway to Castelnuova; cavalry reinforcement which reached them protected their retreat. Our cavalry, commanded by General Murat, performed prodigies of valor; that general himself saved many sharpshooters whom the enemy was about to make prisoners. The Chief of Brigade of the Tenth Regiment of Sharpshooters, Lecierc, equally distinguished himself. When General Augereau arrived at Peschiera, he found that the fort had been evacuated by the enemy.

At daybreak on the twelfth we reached Rivoli, but the enemy had already crossed the Adige and destroyed almost all the bridges, so we could take only a part. It is figured that the enemy lost 1500 men and 500 horses, killed or taken prisoner. One of the prisoners is Prince Couslo, Lieutenant General of the armies of the king of Naples, commander in chief of the Neapolitan cavalry. We also took five cannon, two twelves and three sixes, along with seven or eight caissons loaded with ammunition...

Thus you see the Austrians completely driven out of Italy. Our advanced posts are in the German mountains."

Driving the Austrian army of General Beaulieu out of Italy did not finish the campaign. The Austrian garrison in the strong fortress of Mantua threatened the French rear if Napoleon followed the Austrians north, and that fortress was prepared to withstand a long siege. General Beaulieu resigned (the British observer with the Austrians, Colonel Graham, said he displayed signs of downright dotage) and the new commander, General Wurmser, was given an additional 25,000 troops from the northern armies and the orders to retake the plains of Lombardy. The Austrians divided: General Quosdanovich came down with 17,600 men on the west of Lake Garda; General Wurmser led the main force of 24,300 men down the valley of the Adige to take Rivoli and push on to Mantua, and a third force under General Davidovich came in from the east.

After driving Beaulieu out of Italy, Napoleon, in response to orders from Paris, had swung south and seized Bologna, forcing the cardinals to sign an armistice and pay an indemnity of about thirty five million francs, then east to the coast to seize Livorno and collect more loot. His troops were well scattered (except for the ten thousand besieging Mantua) when he learned that the Austrian columns detailed above were marching. He rapidly concentrated his forces, abandoning the siege of Mantua.

THE THIRD MEDAL



The third medal shows two warriors fighting over the corpse of a third. The obverse inscription reads BATAILLE DE CASTIGLIONE COMBAT DE PESCHIERA. The reverse shows crossed trumpets in a wreath, with A L'ARMEE D'ITALIE above and L'IO DU 27. THERMIDOR AN 4me REP. below.

Napoleon's report to the Directorate gives an organized view of what may have happened, although reports from survivors made later are confusing:

"Headquarters, Castiglione, 6 August 1796.

Citizen Directors, since the 29th of July military happenings have followed each other with such rapidity that it has been impossible for me to give you an account of them earlier.

The twenty thousand reinforcements sent by the Austrian Army of the Rhine to their Army of Italy arrived several days ago and,

joined to numerous recruits and a considerable number of battalions who arrived from Austria, made their army very formidable.

The opinion was very widespread that soon the Austrians would be in Milan. On the 29th, at three a.m., General Massena was attacked by very large forces. He was forced to yield the important post of La Corona. At the same instant, a division of 15,000 Austrians surprised General Sauret's division at Salo and took that essential post. Brigadier General Guieu, with 600 men of the 15th Demi-brigade of Light Infantry, shut himself up in a large house in Salo and braved all the efforts of the enemy, which surrounded him. Brigadier General Rusca was wounded.

While part of that division besieged General Guieu at Salo, another part descended on Brescia, surprised the French they found there, made prisoners of the four companies I had left there, 80 men of the 25th Regiment of chasseurs, two generals and some superior officers who were there, sick.

General Sauret's division, which should have protected Brescia, retreated to Desenzano. In these difficult circumstances, pierced by a large army necessarily emboldened by its advantages, I realized I had to adopt a far-reaching plan. In descending from the Tyrol both through Brescia and along the Adige, the enemy put me in the middle. If my army was too weak to face two enemy divisions, it could beat each of them separately, and by my position I found myself between them; thus it was possible for me, by rapidly backing up, to envelope the enemy division coming through Brescia, taking them prisoner or beating them completely, and then to return to the Mincio to attack Wuermsers and force him back into the Tyrol. But to execute that project it was necessary to raise the siege of Mantua within twenty four hours, although that fortress was on the point of being taken. It was necessary to abandon my battery of forty cannon, because there was no way to spare six hours. It was necessary to recross the Mincio immediately and not to give the two enemy divisions time to join up. Fortune smiled on this project, and the Combat of Desenzano, the two combats of Salo, the Battle of Lonato, that of Castiglione, were its results."

Napoleon moved his troops like chess pieces. General Sauret retook Salo and rescued General Guieu. General Dallemagne went to attack Lonato but was himself attacked. After a bitter fight he completely defeated his opponents.

General Augereau retook Brescia and recaptured the French magazines there. But General Valette, who was ordered to defend the important position of Castiglione, holding off Wurmser, retreated with half his men and announced that the other half had been captured. They hadn't; although abandoned by their general they succeeded in retreating. Napoleon relieved Valette of his duties in front of the troops.

Sauret was driven out of Salo; General Guieu was ordered to retake it, while Massena was to attack Lonato and Augereau, Castiglione. General Wurmser gathered his troops together, reinforced by the garrison of Mantua. The Battle of Castiglione resulted; the French troops, reinforced by the arrival of the men who had been besieging Mantua, thoroughly defeated the Austrians. Wurmser was forced to retreat into

Mantua, which the French promptly blockaded again, after defeating another Austrian army, which was led by General Provera and intended to relieve Mantua.

Before proceeding to the fourth medal I must mention three events which took place toward the end of 1796. Napoleon suffered a serious defeat at the hands of the Austrians at the Battle of Caldiero on November 12 but redeemed himself with the brilliant Battle of Arcola a couple of days later. And Catherine the Great of Russia died in November. She had favored the German side and the Austrian court had expected help from her. Her son and successor, Paul, was known to favor the French.

THE FOURTH MEDAL



The fourth medal in this group celebrates the capitulation of Mantua. The obverse shows an armed Roman warrior to whom Mantua, personified as a draped woman wearing a civic crown, presents the keys to the city. In the background are an aqueduct and part of the citadel of Mantua. In the exergue is the inscription, REDDITION DE MANTOUE. The reverse has a laurel wreath, A L'ARMÉE D'ITALIE VICTORIEUSE, the thunderbolt of Jupiter, LOI DU 24 PLUVIOSE, AN 5me R. The edge inscription reads BONAPARTE GENERAL EN CHEF. Since the French had lost their siege guns it was necessary to starve the Austrian troops into submission. The Austrian General Wurmser made several attempts to break out of the trap but finally surrendered to Napoleon. The French troops entered Mantua on the third of February, 1797. The loss by the Austrians of their last stronghold in north Italy was an occasion for great rejoicing in France; it was clear that further operations in that theater of war would just be mopping up. It was true that farther north the Austrians had driven the French troops out of Germany, under the leadership of the Archduke Charles, but so many resources had been expended in Italy that Austria was ready to settle for peace. Charles took command of what was left of the southern Austrian army and rallied it behind the Tagliamento River.

THE FIFTH MEDAL

The last medal of this series of five marks the completion of Napoleon's liberation of north Italy by the Battle of the Tagliamento River. The fifth medal is the most realistic of these five. The obverse shows the General on horseback, leading his troops across the river. On the opposite bank are seen the fleeing Austrians, and the background is filled



with cannon smoke. In the foreground reclines the personification of the river, a river god resting on an urn which bears the name, Tagliamento. In the exergue is the inscription, PASSAGE DU TAGLIAMENTO, PRISE DE TRIESTE. The reverse has, within a wreath, A L'ARMÉE D'ITALIE and LOI DU 15 GERMINAL, AN 5me DE LA REP.

The Archduke Charles might have been a match for Napoleon if he had had enough artillery and a spirited army; as it was his troops were afraid of the terribly victorious French. A direct frontal assault and a turning movement defeated them in short order. The following short account of the battle was dictated by Napoleon years later, on St. Helena.

"At nine in the morning on the 16th the two armies faced each other, the French on the right bank of the Tagliamento and the Austrians on the left. The divisions of Gueux, Serurier, and Bernadotte were to the left of center and headquarters was to the right, in front of Valvasone. Prince Charles, with almost equal forces, was across the river. In this position Prince Charles was not covering the road along the Ponteba. The debris of the division opposed to Massena was no longer capable of stopping him. Yet the Ponteba was the shortest route to Vienna and the natural direction for covering that capital. This conduct of Prince Charles could be explained only by supposing that he was still not very familiar with the new terrain where he had to operate, which had never been a theater of war in modern times, or that he did not think the French general bold enough to march on Vienna but was afraid only for Trieste, the center of the Austrian maritime establishment, or, finally, that he hoped that the cover of the Tagliamento would win him a few days, which would be enough time to the division of grenadiers which had already arrived at Clagenfurt to come and reinforce the division opposed to Massena.

The cannonade was begun between the two banks. The light cavalry made many charges on the river gravel. The general in chief saw that the enemy was too well prepared and had his soldiers lay down their arms and set up camp. The Austrian general was deceived by this; he thought that the French army, which had marched all night, was taking up a position; he moved his army back to set up camp. But two hours later, when all was quiet in the two camps, the French suddenly took up their arms and Duphot, at the head of the 27th Light, leading the advance guard of Bernadotte, each supported by

his division, each brigade forming a line, and these supported by Serurier marching behind in reserve, threw themselves into the river. The enemy ran to arms but all of our troops had already crossed over in the most beautiful order and were drawn up in battle line on the left bank. Cannonades and rifle fire began on all sides. At the first cannon shots Massena crossed the Saint-Daniele; he found little resistance and took Osopo, that key to the Ponteba road which the enemy committed the fault of neglecting; thus he cut the Austrian army, isolated the division opposing him, pursued it up to the bridge of Casasola, throwing it back toward Carinthia. Prince Charles gave up hopes of victory. After many hours of fighting and various infantry and cavalry charges he began his retreat, leaving us cannon and prisoners."

Then Napoleon invaded Austria over the mountains, stopping a hundred miles short of Vienna when Austria agreed to sign preliminaries of peace, at Leoben, April 18, 1797. Negotiations for the treaty of peace were lengthy; not until October 17 was the Treaty of Campo Formio drawn up. Napoleon spent the intervening period organizing his conquests in Italy and having the Milan Mint strike the Five Battles.

MORE INFORMATION ON THE MIDDLE EASTERN LEAD COIN

Dr. Kenneth Aring, San Diego, California, NI #1963

In the July issue of the *NI Bulletin* I asked for help in identifying a lead coin which I had mentioned in my article on Marco Polo (*NIB*, October 1984). A helpful reader* has sent me a reference that takes some of the mystery out of the coin.

It showed that my coin was part of a series published with vague attribution by Mitchiner. This series is discussed in Metcalf's *Coinage of the Latin East*,¹ where one of Mitchiner's types is illustrated (Cross of Jerusalem/16 rays) along with another I had not seen before. He starts by saying that "extremely little is known about their purpose, place of origin, or even the century to which they belong." He summarizes what is known, from which one can make some reasonable guesses. He calls them "lead tokens" as they are composed of either lead or a lead-tin alloy resembling pewter.

The evidence suggests that these were Crusader tokens of the thirteenth century, cast possibly at Acre (NW Israel). A mold for casting five different tokens of the series was found at Acre, where there has also been recorded stray finds of the tokens, although they are found in many areas of Palestine and Turkey. The date is based partially on the fact that a hoard, dated to shortly before 1279, was found in Dublin, Ireland, apparently brought there by returning crusaders. An earlier date seems unlikely when some of the designs are considered.

¹ D.M. Metcalf, *Coinage of the Crusades and the Latin East in the Ashmolean Museum Oxford*, Royal Numismatic Society & Society for the Study of the Crusades and the Latin East, London, 1983.

* Thanks to Andy Singer of Numismatic Consultants for the Metcalf reference

AN INTRODUCTION TO BYZANTINE COINAGE

I. C. G. Campbell, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #LM-12

No. 7: FLAVIUS PHOCAS (FOCAS) 602-610



Follis using bust of previous reign

Follis, typical portrait

Phocas was probably the nastiest emperor to occupy a Byzantine throne. A native Bythanian who began life as a military groom of General Priscus, he is said to have been short and deformed. His wife, Leontia, history dismisses as being as bad as he was. He bought peace from the Avars with an increased tribute. Khushru II, angry at the murder of his benefactor, invaded Asia Minor, reaching Chalcedon (the modern Kadikoy, Asiatic suburb of Istanbul).

His reign at home was a disastrous tyranny and his final insanity was to order all his Jewish subjects to be baptized. Heraclius and his father, also Heraclius, the venerable and popular exarch of Carthage raised the standard of revolt in 608. But it was not until 610 that his fleet (Asia Minor being occupied by the Sassanians), with the standard of the Virgin on his ship's prow, captured Constantinople. Phocas' tyranny was then ended with his execution. Curiously (perhaps because it was far away), Phocas' orthodoxy made him very popular in Rome where his column can still be seen in the forum.

Coinage

Most of the coinage is plentiful, particularly the copper. Mints used were the same except for Cherson and Constantine in Numidia. His coins are easily identified from his predecessors by his beard and spade shaped face. The legend is easy, FOCAS or FOCA. Regnal years 1-8; Indictional 6/13.

GOLD: Again the bulk was minted at Constantinople. The reverse is a winged angel and VICTORIA AUGG followed by the officina letters. Those noted have been A, B, Γ, Δ, Ε, Σ, Ζ, Η, Θ, Ι, but they vary with denominations and issues. The Cross Potent is also used on the smaller values.

CONSTANTINOPLE:	Solidus, 1t wt (23,22,20) semissis, tremissis, $\frac{1}{2}$ tremissis (very rare).
THESSALONICA:	Solidus, semissis, tremissis.
ALEXANDRIA:	Solidus (very rare).
CARTHAGE:	Solidus (indictions).

RAVENNA: Solidus, tremissis.

CARTHAGENA (SPAIN?): Tremissis.



Solidus, Constantinople 120 N, Ravenna ½ Siliqua, Carthage

SILVER: This is extremely rare, even that of the capital and Ravenna. The only piece likely to be encountered is the 120 N (½ siliqua, 0.42 gr.) of Ravenna. The Carthage ½ siliqua reverse (0.75) is shown in the illustrations above.

COPPER: The copper coins are relatively common. Phocas appears with his wife - both standing - on some of the earlier issues. He returns to the cursive M and the 30N, XXX, pieces. These are sometimes found overstruck during the reign of Heraclius.

	Const.	Thess.	Nic.	Cyz.	Theo.	Car.	Cat.	Rome	Rav.
Follis	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
30 N	x		x	x					
½ Follis	x	x	x		x	x		x	x
10 N	x				x	x	x	x	x
5 N	x				x	x	x		



*Follis
Theou.*



*Follis, Obverse
Cyz.*



*Follis
Thess.*



*Follis, Thess.
Overstruck*



*Follis
Rav.*



$\frac{1}{2}$ Follis, Rev.
Thess.



10 N, Reverses
Carthage



5 N, Reverses
Cat. Carth.

Notes:

The $\frac{1}{2}$ follis of often found overstruck on coins of Maurice Tiberius (Const.,Thess.).

The follis of Nicomedia and Cyzicus are found overstruck on coins of Maurice Tiberius.

Theoupolis used Phocas and Leontia for 8 regnal years.

Consular robes seem more common than the imperial on the copper pieces.

Carthage uses a mixture of regnal and indictional years.

The 12 N pieces of Alexandria bear no name, are barbarous in style and may be irregular, i.e. war issues.

Background Reading:

For those interested in more detailed Byzantine history I would recommend the following books which should be obtainable from any college/university, or big city library.

OSTROGORSKY, O. *History of the Byzantine State*.

VASILIEV, A. A. *History of the Byzantine State, 324-1453*. (There is now an English translation.)

GIBBON, E. *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. An 18th century classic written in inimitable style and language but inaccurate for later centuries.

CAMBRIDGE MEDIEVAL HISTORY. *Volume 4, Pts. 1 & 2. Byzantine Empire*.

CANBERRA AND OTTAWA MINTS SHARING CUSTOMERS' MAILING LISTS

According to a letter from Michèle Ménard, Director of Numismatic Products of the Royal Canadian Mint, "It has been agreed between the Royal Australian Mint and the Royal Canadian Mint that their respective products be made available to each other's mailing lists.

"Therefore effective immediately (August, 1985), the Royal Canadian Mint will be handling all direct mail for the Royal Australian Mint through our Mail Order Fulfillment division."

So, members who are on the mailing list of either Mint will also receive coin information from both mints.

FOUR MORE CHINESE DEVOTIONAL MEDALS

Raymond J. Hébert, Rockville, Maryland

One of the most interesting recent, and certainly the most thoroughly researched, treatments of devotional medals which I have seen is Cribb's "Christian Medals Used in China".¹ The four medals which form the basis of this paper seem to be variants of pieces discussed by Cribb, and will be discussed below.

Similar pieces have been discussed over a period of time, and in a somewhat heated manner, in the pages of *Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin*. My story begins in November, 1965 when Turk published a Chinese amulet.² His paper elicited a response from Bowker in March, 1966.³ In the same issue, Turk had additional remarks to make based on correspondence with Arber-Cooke.⁴ A "Lancashire Correspondent" added his voice to the fray in April, 1966.⁵ Turk replied to Bowker in May, 1966⁶ and to the "Lancashire Correspondent" in June, 1966.⁷

Out of this correspondence came a useful series of articles on coin amulets by Turk between August, 1967 and January, 1968,⁸ and an addition in March, 1968.⁹

Since in October, 1967, Turk had suggested that a class of Sino-Christian "almost certainly existed, although previously unidentified, and instanced in support of this view the curious oval medalet figured as No. 1899 of the Glover collection (Lockhart 1898)," he suggested a source for this and similar pieces in August, 1969.¹⁰ What followed as a result was a series of letters between Arber-Cooke in November, 1969,¹¹ Turk's rejoinder in December, 1969,¹² and what seems to have been the last word by Arber-Cooke in February, 1970.¹³

Here the matter rested until June, 1978 when Cribb¹⁴ described 6 Roman Catholic medals with Chinese inscriptions which he dated to the period ca. 1850-1900. Such pieces "used in China are exceptionally rare." Altogether 20 examples are known. Cribb argues that "they were made in France for the Vincentians, a French missionary order." Arber-Cooke had believed they were relics "of the Jesuit mission which began in 1583", a suggestion which had been "strongly resisted" by Turk. Two medals "were published in a mid-nineteenth century Chinese numismatic work which also illustrated 13 other Catholic medals with European inscriptions and four crucifixes. One of these medals was also related to the Vincentian Fathers, the others are shown to be Italian origin (some from the Rome mint) dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is demonstrated that these medals were taken to China by Jesuit missionaries before the suppression of that order in 1773. The crosses are also shown to be associated with the Jesuit Fathers. Another medal is shown to have been issued by the representative of the Protestant London Missionary Society in Hong Kong (ca. 1807-34)."

The four medals are as follows:

1. Brass, 21mm. x 15mm., oval (Plate, top left)

Obverse: Standing facing figure of circular haloed Virgin holding aureoled Christ Child pointing to Mary's aureoled



Obverse plate



Reverse Plate

heart. Chinese legend in very bad epigraphy (beginning at 1:30 o'clock and reading clockwise): WEI NGO TĒNG CHI I MIN TI YING HAI CH'I, i.e., "Pray for us and the children of the pagan people." In the exergue is a rosette between dots.

Reverse: Standing figure of St. Joseph facing half right and holding a lily in his right hand. Chinese legend in a very bad epigraphy (beginning at 1:30 o'clock and reading clockwise): CHUNG KUO TA CHU PAO WEI NGO TĒNG CH'I, i.e., "Great Patron of China, pray for us!" In the exergue is a rosette between dots.

2. Brass, 17mm. x 12mm., oval with ring (Plate, bottom right)

As no. 1.

3. Silver, 15mm. x 10mm., oval (Plate, top right)

As no. 1, but without exergue marks. These three pieces are variants of Cribb's no. 2.

4. Brass, 21mm. x 14mm., oval (Plate, bottom left)

Obverse: 3/4 length standing facing figure of crowned and circular haloed Virgin holding circular haloed Christ Child in her left hand, and an orb with a cross in her right hand. Chinese legend. In the margin at 4:30 o'clock are the letters P.D.

Reverse: 3/4 length standing facing figure of circular haloed St. Joseph holding a lily in his left hand and right hand raised in blessing. Chinese legend. In the margin at 4:30 o'clock are the letters P.D. This seems to be the same as the piece illustrated on plate 74 of *Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin* for October, 1969. Our piece is the Glover specimen. The P.D. read by Turk as *Pater Deus* is of course the initials of the designer, as Arber-Cooke pointed out in the following issue, as well as giving the correct transliteration of the characters.

It would be interesting to learn just how rare these pieces actually are and how many of them have survived.

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- 3 - H. F. Bowker, "Coin amulets", *Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin*, March, 1966, p. 96.
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Coin & Medal Bulletin, March, 1966, p. 97.

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- 8 - F. A. Turk, "An introduction to the study of the coin amulets and other non-currency coinages of China." *Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin*, August, 1967, pps. 304-309; October, 1967, pps. 380-385; November, 1967, pps. 424-429; December 1967, pps. 461-463; January, 1968, pps. 16-19.
- 9 - F. A. Turk, "Further note on the coin amulets of China", *Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin*, March, 1968, pps. 97-99.
- 10 - F. A. Turk, "The identification of the source of the Sino-Christian amulets", *Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin*, August, 1969, pps. 348-349.
- 11 - A. Th. Arber-Cooke, "Chinese Christian medals", *Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin*, November, 1969, p. 385.
- 12 - F. A. Turk, "Further comments on the Sino-Christian Amulets", *Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin*, December, 1969, pps. 429-430.
- 13 - A. Th. Arber-Cooke, "Sino-Christian Medals", *Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin*, February, 1970, p. 53.
- 14 - Joe Cribb, "Medaglie Cristiane e Croci usate in Cina", *Medaglia*, Vol. 8. No. 15 (June, 1978) pps. 20-37, illustrated.

TUNISIAN COINAGE OF 1950-1957

John DeMarais, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1539



The Tunisian decree of December 28, 1950 authorized the minting of cupro-nickel pieces of 20, 50 and 100 francs to replace small notes then in circulation. These pieces had diameters of 23, 27 and 31mm respectively and weights of 5.50, 8.00 and 12.00 grams. The decree of August 26, 1954 authorized a

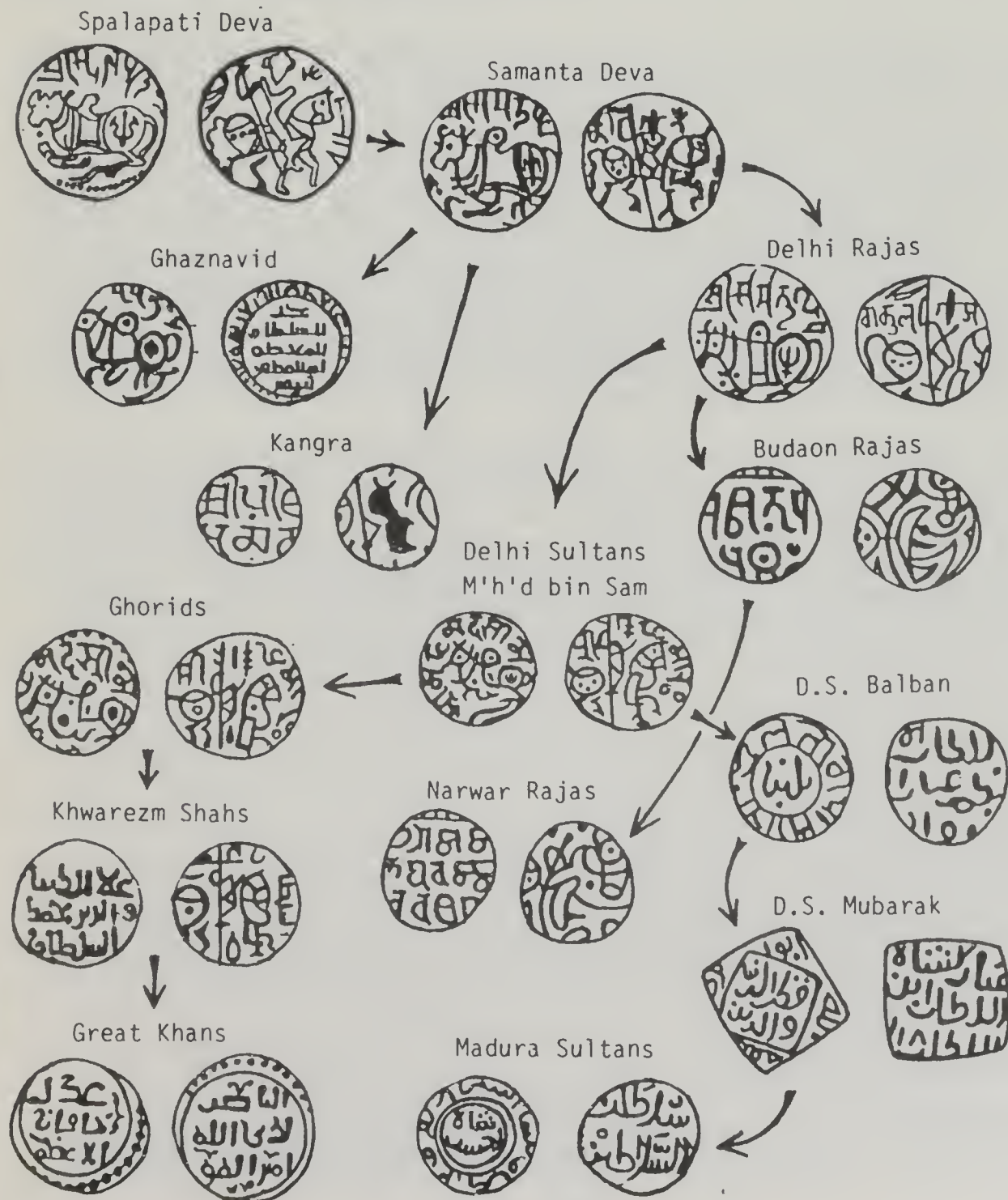
cupro-nickel 5-franc coin measuring 18mm in diameter and having a weight of 2.30 grams. This coin was to supercede the aluminum-bronze coin authorized in March, 1947. Most of the 1950-dated coins were struck in 1951 at Paris although some 20-franc pieces were struck in 1950 and some 100-franc pieces were struck in 1952. The 1954-dated 5-franc pieces were struck at Paris and Beaumont-le-Roger (without distinguishing marks) in 1954 and 1955. The 1957 dates constitute the final issue of these types.

BULL AND HORSEMEN, JITALS, AND GANI

Robert Tye, Isle of South Uist, Western Isles, Scotland, NI #2003

(Reprinted from his LIST 12, with permission)

The bull and horseman coinage, and its offshoot, the jital, formed the basis of commerce in NW India and Afghanistan for around five centuries. They were a basic component in the world's economic system, akin to the penny of medieval Europe, or the Chinese cash. Remarkably, few numismatists are aware of the family relationship existing within this series of coins, and many of the series receive scant attention in the literature. My wife and I have been working for a couple of years on a catalogue of the coinage, but much work remains to be done! Meanwhile I offer this brief outline of the series, in the hope that it will wet your appetite for these fascinating coins.



The Birth of the Coinage in Afghanistan

The fifth and sixth centuries were a period of migration and conquest throughout much of Eurasia, and the history of NW India during the period parallels contemporary events in NW Europe in many ways. Turkish peoples entered and conquered the regions of Kabul and Peshawar in the sixth century AD, and their initial coinage found a prototype in the ancient world, the Sasanian drachm, inscribed in Greek or Pehlvi. Around 750 AD the Turkish empire seems to have moved its allegiance towards Hinduism, and the base billon broad Persian style drachms were abandoned for a new coin, the "bull and horseman" (henceforth b&h). The b&h combined the ancient horseman design of the Indo-Scythians, more recently revived by the Turkish kings of Zabul, with the traditional symbol of Hinduism, the humped bull. The legend was in a Hindu Sarada script but, perhaps in a traditional Turkish manner, refers not to an individual but is a regal title "Spalapati Deva", (= lord commander).

The most fascinating aspect of this new coinage is its metrology. The b&h are the first substantial issue of Hindu silver in the North West since the Mauryas, a millenia earlier, and the coins are struck to the same ancient karshapana standard, of c 3.3g. This standard was introduced in India around the fifth century BC, and by Shahi times is merely called "purana" (= old). Much play has been made by scholars of the great source of silver available to the Shahis from the silver mines of Panjhir in the Hindu Kush. Of course it is true that one must have silver to strike a silver coinage, but equally the coinage is only of use to a population amongst whom commerce flourishes. The Shahis got the silver by an accident of geology, if they deserve credit it is for maintaining a realm where trade would prosper and the voluminous coinage could circulate.

The Shahis began to suffer at the hands of their western Islamic neighbours, the Saffarids, and around 870 AD moved the capital eastwards from Kabul to Ohind on the Indus. It is probably in this period that the first coins bearing the Hindu version of the ruler's title, Samanta Deva, were struck. The Shahis held the Saffarids, and their successors the Saminids at bay from their new stronghold but around 1000 AD Mahmud the Ghaznavid began his series of plundering raids into India, in the course of which he defeated and extirpated the dynasty.

Strangely, the end of the Shahis did not bring an end to their coinage. The Samanta Deva coinage took on a life of its own, and for another century and possibly two, "Samanta Deva" coins of numerous varieties but increasingly debased metal and style continued to circulate, especially in the Punjab. The authorities responsible for these coins have not yet been convincingly identified, but probably many mints were involved, and certainly were not stinting in their efforts. Alongside the vast anonymous mass of "Samanta Deva" b&h coinage circulating in NW India in the 11th and 12th centuries were three attributable series, those of the Ghaznavids, and of the Hindu mints at Delhi and Budaon.

Ghaznavids (977-1186 AD)

Under Ghaznavid rule, b&h coinage disappeared from Afghanistan, the land of its birth, to be replaced by inscriptional pieces ultimately

derived from the types of the Arab Caliphs. Throughout the Ghaznavid provinces of India however, the existing coinage conventions were maintained. The earliest Indian Ghaznavid issues appear to have been produced by the staff at the old Shahi mint, and show the normal Samanta Deva type, with the ruler's name squashed into the reverse field. Later Ghaznavid issues drop the horseman from the reverse entirely, making way for a very long and usually barely legible inscription. The bull obverse was unchanged, but the silver content declined with the years. Like the Shahis before them, the Ghaznavids were hard pressed in the West, first by the Seljuks, later by the Ghorids. A retreat to the East late in the dynasty's rule moved the mint to Lahore, where purely inscriptional coins were produced in a very red billon, which are still very recognizably of the b&h fabric. By this time the coins had come to be called "jitals".

Delhi and Budaon (12th century)

Another major series of the coins developed out of the anonymous Samanta Deva issues at Delhi, under the Tomaras and later the Chauhan rulers. The earliest of these, of Sallakshana, was issued early in the twelfth century and retains the Samanta Deva bull obverse, the ruler's title being fitted into the reverse field around the horseman. Eight kings issued coins in this series, with only minor changes in the design; the last king being Prithvi Raja III 1191-2 AD. This coinage, referred to in contemporary texts as "delhiwals", seems to have been almost immune to the inflationary diseases which gripped the Ghaznavid issues. A further group of coins issued at Budaon in the name of Amrita Pala probably appeared late in the twelfth century. They are in the jital fabric, with distinctive, highly stylised b&h types on obverse and reverse.

The Zenith of the Jital Coinage 1190-1220 AD

Afghanistan

The Ghorids conquered the whole of N India between 1186 and 1194 AD, from their base in central Afghanistan. Mohammed bin Sam left the coinage traditions intact in most details of his new realm, and we have coins issued in his name at many Indian mints, especially at Delhi. Quantities of the Delhi b&h issues seem to have been carried as booty back to Afghanistan and began to circulate there, spawning local imitations. Thus the b&h coinage returns to its original homeland in Afghanistan after an absence of 200 years.

After the death of Mohammed bin Sam in 1206 AD, the Ghorid empire fell into a number of fragments; ineffectual members of the royal household ruling in parts of Afghanistan, his Turkish generals Yildiz, Qubacha and Iltutmish ruling in Ghazni, Multan and Delhi respectively. I have not been able to find a clear account of events in Afghanistan between 1206 and 1215 but a variety of jitals were produced by Ghorid rulers, and by Yildiz. In 1215 these remnants were swept away in the conquest by the Khwarezm Shah Mohammed ibn Tekesh. Jitals were enthusiastically issued by this Mohammed, the types bearing bulls, horsemen or inscriptions circulated throughout Afghanistan, many bearing mint names from as far west as Herat. From a numismatic point of view it is perhaps unfortunate that Khwarezm Shah rule lasted only five years; his subjects however account Mohammed ibn Tekesh a cruel king.

In 1220 AD, the Mongols conquered Afghanistan, and turn it into a numismatic backwater. The few types issued are inscriptional, billon pieces bearing the simple title "the great khan". In this respect the coinage had returned to the modest tradition of its original prototype, the Shahi b&h, shedding the names, titles and conceits heaped onto it by the intervening Moslem and Hindu rulers.

India

The early Delhi sultanate under Mohammed bin Sam and Iltutmish saw a similar flowering of the jital currency in N India to that in Afghanistan outlined above. Peshawar, Lahore, Delhi and Budaon mints can be recognised, leaving many further types whose source is yet a mystery. The division of the empire after the death of Mohammed bin Sam led to issues of jitals by the generals who succeeded him, Qubacha, Yildiz and Iltutmish. On the borders of the Turkish empire Hindu rajas opened new mints to add to the variety, these include the Rajput kingdom of Narwar to the south and the Rajas of Kangra in the Himalayan foothills. As time passed however the empire of Iltutmish and his successors strengthened and rivals disappeared. The territories of Yildiz fell successively to the Khwarezm Shahs and the Mongols. A variety of kings rule in Sind before its conquest by Delhi in 1260 AD. The Narwar coinage lingered on to the end of the century.

As the power of the Delhi sultanate consolidates and grows, minting of coins appears to have centralized on fewer mints and the jital, now supplemented by higher value silver and gold tankas, becomes progressively debased. The majority of the jitals now produced show a stylized horseman on one side, with an Islamic inscription on the other. In the reign of Balban (1266-87 AD), the bull and horseman imagery is finally terminated on Delhi sultanate coins, in favour of bilingual inscriptional pieces. With the introduction of this type, die production, if not coin production, appears to have been centralized at the Delhi mint. It seems probably that a further innovation accompanied these changes. When Iltutmish first introduced the silver tanka it weighed three jitals, but being pure silver was worth around twenty four. Debasement of the jital by Iltutmish brought its value down to forty eight to the tanka, and subsequent rulers issued yet more debased jitals, but it is unclear whether the nominal value was in fact reduced further. Around the time of Balban a new denomination, the "gani", is discovered in the literature, sixty of which equal a tanka. This may well have been the intrinsic value of the very base jitals of Mahmud (1246-66 AD). Probably the new coin of Balban, and certainly the very common successor pieces of Ala-ad-din (1296-1315 AD) were dugani (two gani pieces) of which thirty went to the silver tanka.

All the pieces mentioned above retain the purana weight standard of c. 3.3g, the value of the coins being varied by adding more or less silver to the billon mix. The decision of Balban and Ala-ad-din to favour the issue of the dugani to the gani piece may well be because the former contains enough of the white metal to present a semblance of a "silver" appearance, the later does not. The following Delhi sultans, including Mubarak, Tughlaq and Mohammed III, elaborated on the gani system, issuing coins at the purana or jital weight, but containing varying proportions of silver. Such coins as the chaugani (four), chhagani (six) and athagani (eight) are all to be found. When Mohammed III experimented with a brass token currency early in his

reign, he did not restrict his attentions ot issuing token "silver tankas". Small brass coins were issued clearly intended to serve as tokens for the billon gani coins.

Under Mohammed III the Delhi sultanate began to fragment. The Bahmani kingdom dropped the billon gani pieces from their coinage systems, but in the very far South the Sultans of Madura chose to continue it. For the forty four years of the life of this dynasty what amount to billon jitals, derived from the coins of Spalapati Deva via the reforms of Balban, flourish in the isolated tropical kingdom of Madura, over two thousand miles from its original source. Of the other states which succeeded the break up of the empire, only Delhi and Jaunpur chose to issue billon coins at the jital weight. Through the fifteenth century Delhi represents little more than the decayed stump of a once great empire, yet within the restricted limits of the later empire, billon coins to the old jital standard are still struck and circulate until they finally disappear, heavily debased, in the reign of Sikander II (1488-1517 AD).

Conclusion

Throughout its history the jital and its relatives were the coins of everyday trade, used for the sale and purchase of necessities and petty luxuries as well as the payment of taxes. In considering the fortune of the coin we simultaneously consider the fortunes of those who used it. Under the Shahis and Delhi Rajas, the coins circulated for decades unadulterated, whilst under the Ghaznavids and early Delhi sultans successive debasement, presumably for fiscal purposes, enriched the (Moslem) ruling class at the expense of the (Hindu) man in the street. The high volume of Shahi coins seems to point to flourishing trade, whereas the coinage boom at the turn of the twelfth century seem perhaps more to do with the needs of the mercenary rather than the trader. The huge volume of coins produced by Ala-ad-din record attempts by his government to increase its revenues by promoting the cash economy. In my view, there are few coinages which repay study as well as the bull and horseman series.

Note: For many points in this article I have drawn on the valuable results given by John Deyell in his recent (unpublished) Ph.D. "Living Without Silver".

PHILIPPINES, NEW 25 SENTIMOS, 1983

John DeMarais, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1539

Another of the new, regular issue coins of the Philippines has become available. The new 25-sentimo coin is struck in brass, has a diameter of 21mm, and has a reeded edge. Like the two previous types of 25-sentimo coins, it bears the image of Juan Luna. The obverse also has the national name and date. The reverse bears a butterfly (Graphium Idaeoides) and the value.

CONTENTS OF THE NI REFERENCE COLLECTION

(Members desiring to borrow coins from the collection for research purposes, lecture use, non-competitive displays, or any other reason, may do so by paying postage and insurance both directions.)

Key to Listing: FINE or better for all Yeoman types. VERY GOOD or better for all Craig types. Underlined = Uncirculated. C = Complete. C = Complete with at least one uncirculated type. CX (----) = Complete except those listed. X = Except. Mints are not listed unless multiple for the particular year.

PANAMA: Y1 - C; Y2 - C; Y2a - C; Y3 - C; Y4 - C; Y5 - C; Y6 - 1904; Y10 - C; Y11 - C; Y12 - C; Y13 - 1931, 1947, 1962; Y13a - 1966T1, 1968, 1970, 1971, 1972; Y14 - 1930, 1947, 1962; Y14a - 1966, 1968, 1971, 1972; Y15 - 1930, 1932, 1947; Y15a - 1966T1, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1971; Y16 - C; Y17 - C; Y18 - C; Y19 - C; Y20 - C; Y22 - C to 1975 X (1969, 1972, 1973); Y23 - C; Y23a - C to 1972 X (1969); Y24 - C; Y25 - C; Y26v - C; Y28 - C; Y32 - C; Y34 - 1975FM(U); Y36 - 1975.

PAPAU NEW GUINEA - New Guinea: Y5 - C; Y6 - C; Y7 - 1938; Y8 - C; Y9 - C; Y10 - C. PAPUA: Y1 - 1975; Y2 - 1975; Y3 - 1975; Y4 - 1975; Y5 - 1975; Y6 - 1975.

PARAGUAY: Y1 - C; Y3 - C; Y4 - C; Y7 - C; Y12 - C; Y13 - C; Y14 - C; Y15 - C; Y16 - C; Y20 - 1950; Y21 - 1947; Y22 - 1947; Y23 - 1948; Y24 - 1944, 1951; Y25 - C; Y26 - C; Y27 - C; Y28 - C.

PERU: Y9 - 1864; Y9a - 1919; Y10 - 1864, 1895; Y11 - 1941; Y11a - 1942; Y13 - 1918, 1933; Y13a - 1945, 1947, 1948; Y14 - 1906, 1914; Y15 - 1900; Y16 - 1912; Y17 - 1865; Y18.1 - 1864/54; Y18.12 - 1893; Y25 - 1879; Y26 - 1880; Y29 - C; Y31 - 1934; Y32 - 1937; Y32a - 1943; Y33 - 1921; Y34 - 1935; Y36.1 - 1923; Y36.2 - 1934; Y38a - 1952, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1962, 1963; Y39a - 1954, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963; Y40 - 1943; Y40a - 1955, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1963, 1964; Y41 - 1951, 1955, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1965; Y42 - 1951; Y43 - 1956; Y44 - 1959 to 1965; Y45 - C; Y46 - C; Y53 - C; Y54 - C; Y55 - C; Y56 - C; Y57 - C; Y64 - 1968; Y64a - 1971, 1974; Y65 - CX (1966); Y65a - CX (1970, 1975); Y66a - 1974; Y67 - 1967, 1968, 1969, 1974, 1975; Y68 - 1967, 1968, 1970, 1974; Y69 - C; Y70 - C; Y71 - C; Y82 - 1977.

PHILLIPINES: Y4 - 1868; Y9 - 1885; Y14 - 1903, 1904; Y15 - 1903, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1918, 1920, 1921, 1927, 1929, 1933; Y16 - 1903, 1918; Y18 - 1903; Y19 - 1904S; Y21 - 1903S; Y22 - 1908S, 1915, 1921; Y23 - 1917; Y25 - 1907; Y29 - 1937, 1938, 1941, 1944; Y30a - C; Y31 - CX (1938); Y32 - CX (1938); Y33 - 1944; Y34 - C; Y35 - C; Y36 - C; Y37 - CX (1962, 1966); Y38 - C; Y39 - C; Y40 - C; Y42a - C; Y43 - C; Y44 - C; Y46 - CX (1968); Y47 - 1967, 1972, 1974; Y48 - CX (1970); Y49 - CX (1969, 1974); Y50 - 1967, 1972; Y52 - C; Y52a - C; Y53 - 1972; Y55 - 1975FM(M), 1976FM(M); Y56a - 1979, 1980; Y57 - 1975FM(M); Y57a - 1979, 1980; Y58 - 1976FM(M); Y58a - 1979, 1980; Y59 - 1979. Cullion: KM16 - C.

POLAND: Y5 - 1918; Y6 - 1917 away, 1918; Y8 - C; Y8a - 1925, 1931, 1938; Y9a - 1923, 1928, 1932, 1936, 1937; Y10 - C; Y10a - 1928; M3 - 1923; Y11 - C; Y12 - C; Y13 - C; Y14 - C; Y22 - 1932W; Y26 - C; Y29 - 1936; Y35 - C; Y39 - C; Y40 - C; Y41 - C; Y42a - C; Y43 - C; Y43a - C; Y44a - C; Y45a - C; YA46 - 1959, 1962, 1963, 1968; Y46 - 1958; YA47 - 1965; YAA47 - 1965, 1968, 1973; Y47 - 1959, 1974; Y48 - 1957, 1973; Y49 - 1965, 1970; Y50 - 1960; Y50a - 1969. (To be continued next month).

BOOK NEWS

(Readers are invited to submit reviews of the books noted in this section.)

BIBLIOGRAFIA ARGENTINA NUMISMATICA Y MEDALLISTICA, by Jorge N. Ferrari, which was reviewed in the December, 1982 *NI BULLETIN* is now available in the United States. The 356 page work has well over 2000 detailed listings covering Argentina and other Latin American countries. Probably hundreds of these listings are not included in the new, excellent Clain-Stefanelli bibliography. The price is \$20.00 postpaid in the United States and the book is available from: Dale Seppa, 102 Sixth Avenue North, Virginia, MN 55792.

Information from Dale Seppa

THE "ONZA" MAIN BOOK (THE GOLD DOUBLOON OF EIGHT): SPAIN, PROVINCES AND INDEPENDENT REPUBLICS OF AMERICA, COUNTERSTAMPS AND COUNTERFEITS 1611-1873, by Ferran & Xavier Calico. Simulated leather binding, 22 x 29cm, 224pp. 795 coins illustrated, 2281 coins described. Available from: X & F Calico, Plaza del Angel, 2-08002 Barcelona, Spain for 5,300 pesetas (about \$32.00 U.S. funds) for postpaid registered seamaile to USA or 7,000 pesetas (about \$42.00 U.S. funds) postpaid registered airmail to USA or 5,650 pesetas (about \$34.00 U.S. funds) postpaid registered airmail to Europe.

This book features a chapter on countermarks, imitations, restrikes, fantasies and counterfeits of the gold doubloon (or 8 escudos) and covers those areas listed in the title. The book is bilingual, being written in both Spanish and English. It discusses in the introduction the origin of the word "ONZA", geographical areas and coinage methods. The catalogue covers the reign of Philip II onward from the metropolitan and provincial (i.e. New World) mints as well as the Spanish mints of the east. Approximate valuations and scarcity ratings are given. Latin American Republican Doubloons (or 8 escudos) are also listed.

Extracted from publisher's promotional literature as provided by
Terris C. Howard.

MEXICO PAPER MONEY: Do You Know?

Ed Shlieker

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Do you know, that the 20 Pesos Mexican currency note of Oaxaca, dated 1915 (*Pick 556??*) was printed on cloth with a paper backing? To my knowledge it is the only cloth note issued in the Western Hemisphere of foreign origin. Do you have a cloth note in your collection?

FOR YOUR PLUMB PUDDING! The Isle of Man issued in 1984 a sterling silver half penny.

BOOK REVIEWS

Burger, Werner. *CH'ING CASH UNTIL 1735*. Taipei: Mei Ya Publications, 1976, 126pp, illus., plus six fold-out tables.

It's been nearly a decade since Dr. Burger's book was published and five years since he donated a copy to NI, but despite the great contribution it makes - in any language - to Chinese numismatics, it has received surprisingly little publicity. The same seems to be the case with a few other valuable contributions, but considering that Dr. Burger's work is in English and the others in Chinese and Japanese, the neglect is unforgivable.

CH'ING CASH UNTIL 1735 is a book for the advanced student of Chinese numismatics and will especially be appreciated by those who are familiar with the Chinese language. It is also comprehensive and thus an invaluable resource to someone making Ch'ing coinage the centerpiece of their collection and study. Presented as his doctoral dissertation to the University of Munich in 1974, it is, perhaps, the finest reference in print today for early Ch'ing cash. Its only rival seems to be *Sincho Senpu* by Hanawa Shiro,¹ referred to by Dr. Burger in his preface as "the best book yet published about Ch'ing cash....". *Sincho Senpu* is an easy to use catalog reference. Its text is in Japanese, but it is nevertheless very useful to someone with a knowledge of Chinese or an exceptional knowledge of Chinese numismatics. Although it is not nearly as comprehensive as Burger's work, it covers the entire Ch'ing period. However, it was Dr. Burger's hope to someday finish the second part of his study covering the remainder of the Ch'ing Dynasty from 1735 to 1910.

A scholarly treatise indeed, *CH'ING CASH UNTIL 1735* covers all facets of the coinage. It goes into great detail about the manufacturing process from the cutting of ivory models, to casting and metal content, to mint locations and the periods of their operation. Most of the illustrations are of a good quality and include maps, photographs, rubbings, and tables. A pair of interesting street maps of Peking show mint locations in that city during the Yung-cheng years, 1723-1735.

The main focus is the details of the Chinese and Manchurian scripts which varied on the coinage to indicate specific mints and minting dates. This work may be the first and only one in any language which depicts the complete *chronological* development of Ch'ing cash. Tables are organized by mint and year of production.

One of the most significant features of the book is the extensive depiction of forgeries in addition to the official issues. The reproductions of rubbings of forgeries are included on the regular pages of the text. The rubbing reproductions of the official coinage are included on sometimes very large, rice-paper fold-out tables. One table, Shun-chih Cash - Year Table II, for example, measures approximately 53½ x 154 cm (about 1.76 x 5.05 feet), and despite their high quality and comprehensive representation, one wishes that the same information could have been provided on a less unwieldy format.

Burger uses the Japanese system, also used in *Sincho Senpu*, to indicate the degree of rarity of each coin. A number from one to ten is associated with each illustration of the official issues, with one representing the highest degree of rarity and ten the most common. His research led him to examine approximately seven *tons* of cash, and lends considerable weight to his rankings.

I have found *CH'ING CASH UNTIL 1735* to be a most valuable reference. The typos are a little annoying, but they are forgivable. The book contains an extensive bibliography in both East Asian and Western languages. It is a pity that more work of this quality is not available to East Asian numismatists. It is even a greater pity that Dr. Burger's book is so difficult to find.

One can only hope that he has been or will be able to complete the final volume, and that somehow both will become available in the United States in a less cumbersome format than the first volume alone.

CH'ING CASH UNTIL 1735 may safely be considered the definitive work for that period.

1 - 埤史朗. 清朝錢譜. Tokoyo, 1973.

Reviewed by David A. Coia, NI 1630.

THE CURRENCY FOURPENCE, 1836-1862

John DeMarais, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1539



In the early nineteenth century in Britain there was no coin between the copper penny and the silver sixpence in circulation. A member of Parliament named Joseph Hume was a strong advocate of the fourpence because he wanted a coin to pay the half-mile hackney fare in London. When the new coin was authorized, it was struck in the diameter of the Maundy threepence but thick and with a reeded edge. The reverse employed the Britannia reverse of coppers rather than the numeral reverse of the Maundy coins. There was no chance of it being confused with threepences since these were still confined to Maundy money and did not circulate.

The "Joey" was not a particularly popular coin - especially among hackney drivers who would rather receive sixpence and keep twopence as a tip. When the threepence was issued in Britain a few years later, it was more popular than the fourpence. The two coins were the same diameter and this made them difficult to distinguish. Bank tellers sorted the three and four pence coins into one pile from the rest of silver and then sorted them by the edging for the threepences had a smooth edge and the fourpences a reeded one. The fourpence fell into disuse in Britain but was a popular coin in the West Indies and British Guyana.

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

Jerry Hummel, 1319 S. Weimar St., Appleton, WI 54915: WANTED - Siamese porcelain gaming tokens and information pertaining to such (other than Ramsden). Please write.

Harry A. Burton, 7056 Tampico Road South, Jacksonville, FL 32244: WANT for personal collection - Cayman Kings Y48 to Y57, Pf \$32.00 each, Unc \$20.00 each. Also set of Roberts Birds - please quote.

John L. Pieratt, 2635 S. Hydraulic, 32C, Wichita, KS 67216: Need chop photos of Indochina Piastres to complete photo study set. 1889, 1890, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1903, 1905, 1910, 1913, 1921 H & S, 1922 H & S, 1929 to 1928 in serif, outserif digit one. Close up of endorsement would help. Need Schroff punch Yong Kim Hong and other endorsement punches used on Cambodia, Indo China coins. State price.

ATTRIBUTION SERVICE: The NI Attribution Committee will accept from NI members only, any numismatic items, whether paper, metal, or whatever, for attribution. We must limit the items to a TOTAL OF SIX (6) MAXIMUM. The cost is just advance payment of return postage, including sufficient for insurance or registration, if desired. Send to NI Attribution Committee, P. O. Box 2057, Saugatuck Station, Westport, Conn. 06880, USA.

LONDON 20-FRANC PIECES OF 1815

John Demarais, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1539

At the end of March, 1815, Napoleon drove the newly restored Bourbon king Louis XVIII into Belgium. Allied armies still operated in northeastern France and coin was required to pay them. The French king had access to none of the French mints. As a consequence, Louis XVIII on May 10, 1815 authorized the Royal Mint in London to strike 20-franc coins of the type struck in France 1814-1815.

The new dies were cut by Thomas Wyon, Jr. These eliminated the mark of the French engraver, but were marked "R" for London, and bore the date 1815. From early June through the end of October, 1815, the Royal Mint struck 871,000 of these pieces which were then issued in France.

Louis XVIII neglected to inform French officials of this issue of coins. In late 1815, after the restoration of Louis XVIII to the throne, his officers began to seize the coins as counterfeits. The matter was settled; but not without bureaucratic and diplomatic irritations.

ILSE OF MAN 1/10 NOBLE: According to the Pobjoy Mint, Surrey, England, the Platinum 1/10 Noble is struck from pure platinum, with a guaranteed minimum fineness of 99.95%. The 1/10 Noble, issued since 1983 contains 3.11 grams of fine platinum. Diameter is 16.5mm. The Gullick portrait of Queen Elizabeth II was used on the first coins, while starting in 1985 the Maklouf portrait will be used.